THE HOUSE TRIES TO PROTRACT THE SESSION BUT THE SENATE ADDIERES TO THE RESOLU-TION TO ADJOURN ON THE 20TH INSTANT-CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT ABOUT FEDE-

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, March 15 .- IN THE SENATE, a concurrent resolution from the House, resoinding the resolution to adjourn on the 20th instant, was laid on the table.

The following were ratified to-day: The act to organize and govern the militia of South Carolina; the act to empower the judges of circuit courts to grant relief in cases of erroneous judgments obtained during the existence of the provisional government of South Carolina; the act to provide a lien on buildings and lands to parties furnishing labor and materials thereon; the e act to authorize Sylvanus Nayor to make a dock and collect wharfage in the Town of Beaufort; the act to provide for the collection of wharfage at Hilton Head; the act to renew the charter of a ferry across the Congaree River; the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase two thousand stands of arms of the most improved pattern with the usual complement of ammunition; the joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to cause suit to be instituted against the Laurens Railroad Company to protect the interest of the

The following bills were passed and their titles changed to acts and ordered to be enrolled: The bill to establish a quarantine or lazaretto in the harbor of Charleston (it appropriates for the purpose specified eight thousand dollars); a bill to protect laborers and persons working under contracts or shares of

The following were passed and sent to the House: The bill to regulate the manner of drawing jurors; the bill to incorporate the various boards of trustees of the Methodist Hoiscopal Church in this State.

In the House, the following were read a sec ond time and ordered to be engrossed: The bill to amend the charter of the Town of Greenville; the bill to establish and maintain a system of public schools in South Carolina; 'he bill to provide for the care of the poor; the bill to amend and define the jurisdiction and duties of County Commissioners.

The following were passed and sent to the Senate: The bill to amend an act incorporating the Village of Marion; the bill to incorporate the Ashley Bridge Company; also, the Appropriation Bill.

A dispatch from Washington save: "Have just seen Charleston papers. No truth in indignation handbill calling meeting. Friends all right here. Have all that foolishness stopped. Spoils will be equally distributed, without distinction."

CONGRESSIONAL.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE NEW BILLS-AN-NOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- IN THE SENATE, the joint resolution extending the time for the removal of ineligible officers only applies to

The amendment to the bill repealing the Tenure-of-office act reads as follows: "The same is hereby suspended until the next meeting of Congress."

The bill enforcing the provisions of the eenth amendment provides proceedings by quo warranto, with precedence of all other cases on the dockers of the United States Courts, and establishes a penalty of not more than one year's imprisonment, or a fine of \$1000 and perpetual disqualification from Fede-

The bill guaranteeing the leves bonds of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the bill granting the right of way to the Pacific Central and Transit Railroad from New Orleans to the Rio Grande in the direction of Mazatlan, were referre I to the Committee on Commerce.

Morton introduced a joint resolution that the majority of any State Legislature can ratify the Fifteenth amendment, and that the resignation, withdrawal, or refusal to vete of any member, shall not affect such action by the majority.

The resolution providing for a joint commit tee to reorganize the departments was passed. The bill strengthening the public credit was passed, and goes to the President.

IN THE HOUSE, among the bills introduced were the following: Building a postal military railroad to New York; regulating the act of '64, limiting the jurisdiction of the court of claims; prohibiting the sale of public lands, ex ept under pre-emption laws; discouraging polygamy in Utah; giving suffrage to women; instructing the Secretary of War to inquire into the alleged arrest and imprisonment of General James B. Steedman; providing a provisional government for Mississippi. One hundred and forty-five bills were introduced and the committees were annumoed .

A joint resolution providing for a committee on pelitical disabilities was referred to the Beconstruction Committee.

The bill erasing the word "white" from the charter and laws of the District of Columbia was passed and goes to the President. The following are the principal committees:

Beconstruction-Butler, of Massachusetts. chairma ; Farnsworth, Beaman, Paine, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Bock, Wood, Woodward and Morgan. Ways and Means-Schenck, chairman; Hoop-

er, Allison, Maynard, Kelly, Brooks, Orth, McCarthy and Marshall

Claims-Washburn, of Massachusetts, chair man; Hotchkiss, Holeman, Cobb, Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore and Stiles. Judiolary -Bingham, chairman; Davis, But-

ler, of Massacausetts, Cook, Peters, Mercur, Loughridge, Eldridge, Kerr. Foreign Affairs-Banks, chairman.

Freedmen's Affairs-Dockery, chairman.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

REBEL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—GAPTURE OF MAYABI BY THE PANISH TROOPS.

HAVANA, March 15 .- The revolutionary as sembly of the Control Department, with the consent of the military commanders, has decreed: 1st. That slavery, which was brought to Cube by the branish dominion, should cease with it. 21. That slave property shall be paid for. 81. That freedmen may bear arms. 4th. That freedman have equal rights and privileges; and 5th. That all patriots, of whatever color, are under equal obligations to

Official dispatches say that a column of five hundred troops, supported by heavy artillery, have driven the insurgents, two thousand strong, from the fort fications around Mayari, and have captured that town. No rebel version of the affair has been received,

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND THE INDIANS—THE SPANISH MINIS TER COMPLAINS OF THE CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- In replying to the Indian Delegation, Grant said that he would aid any scheme that would civilize these people and make them citizens.

The Spanish Minister has remonstrated against the course of this country towards Cuba. He says that men and material reach Cuba through the connivance of Federal offi-

Scoretary Boutwell has selected Mr. Bartlett. formerly clerk of the Reconstruction Committee, as his private secretary. Many Southern gentlemen, to whom Mr. Bartlett in his former position was courteous, will be glad of his pro-

The time of thirty days, allowed by law, before the removal of office-holders in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, will expire on the 17th instant. It is stated that DeFres lost his place as pub-

lic printer because he gave employment to outspoken rebel ladies. Grant has appointed Robert Martin Doug-

lass, son of Judge Douglass, as his assistant private secretary. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Marcus Eldridge, a prominent citizen Troy, N. Y., cut his throat yesterday. The thermometer in Richmond, yesterday,

fell in seven hours from fifty-six to thirty-four. Great consternation and confusion is occasioned in Virginia by the order for the removal of State officers who cannot take the iron-clad

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Wendell Phillips Indorses the President and Cries for Vengeance-He Wants the South to Drink the Blood of the

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

We have felt and said that the course of General Grant was open to grave criticism. But we have always judged him by his actions; always allowing that he meant all he said and would do all he promised. We propose the same rule in time to come. We shall take his words as earnestly meant, and we shall wait for action before we criticise him. In his prevents. action before we criticise him in his new office. Thus far we have only thanks to give him. For three things in his inaugural we desire to give him credit. With full heart and most earnesthim credit. With full heart and most earnestly, we thank him for his frank, prompt and hearty indorsement of the constitutional amendment. The words in which he refers to it show that his heart is in he right place and that he cordially accepts the lesson of the war. It emancipation made Lincoln the slave's President these precious and statesmenlike words waste (heart the regards President We haif dent these precious and statesmenlike words make Grant the negro's President. We hail with similar feeling his assertion that his policy looks to the "citizenship" of the Indian. Lethim cover the Indian with this shield and give him, for the present at least, a department in the Cabinet which shall watch his rights, and President Grant will have met these two great problems of race with a brave and wise, as well as just statesmanship.

well as just statesmanship.

The third pledge of his inaugural we hail is that which promises a vigorous and rigorous execution of law. We trust that here his words mean literally all they say, and only wish they had been more decisive and unequivocal. Our complaint of Grant hitherto has been that he held power without using it; that he has sat and seen Union men murdered unavenged. Some of his friends excused him on the ground that Prayident Johnson overpied the arrest. that President Johnson crippled the general.
At last the Ku-Klux have left the White House. At last the Ru-Klux have left the White House. Those midnight cowards need only half a dozen summary executions in as many States to disappear forever. If we were in the Senate we would confirm no man for any office from any Southern State, Kentucky included (not even Holt), till life was as safe there as in Vermont. Shoot and hang first; nominate and confirm afterward.

confirm afterward. . We sa, amen, most heartily, to all the inau-gural contains about public credit and payment in gold. But there is a deet just as sacred as the bonds, the debt we owe to the Southern loyalist, black and white. This debt is their immediate and perfect protection. If either is entitled to precedence this somes first in is entitled to precedence this somes first in obligation and importance. This is to be paid in blood long before the other is paid in coin. The bondholder only gains by waiting. For these other creditors every hour of danger and agony cut short is an indescribable gain. The government's faith with the bondholder has never been broken. Toward this oth r creditor the government has been perjured and faithless for four bitter years. We beseech Grant to send men South whose very names shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible, and most effective vengeance. Pat aside sham governors and paltering officials, and give us the "peace" which is sure to follow the drawn sword in the hands of a prompt honest man. The bondholder paid will give us credit to borrow in case of another rebelious. This debt borrow in case of another rebellion. This debt promptly paid will render another rebellion impossible. It will find the South with capi-

tel and brams, the two enemies against which she rebelled, and which her maddless and Johnson's nave been striving to get along Congress cannot reconstruct the South—law Congress cannot reconstruct the south—law can. Bafety for men and money will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is worth now more than a mule load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every Southern capital aix acurs after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South; you will light up all its forges and crowd its exchanges, with business men. This is the you will light up all its lorges and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way, soldier of the Wilderness, to "nammer" the rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeance so swif., sure and terrible that the mere name of a "Union man" may be as ample projection even on the Dol Norte as that of a "Roman citizen" was to St. Paul at Jerusalem.

The Cabinet gives no indication of the President's plans. It rather shows that he has mone, for it means nothing. Massachusetts furnish-

The Cabinet gives no indication of the President's plans. It rather shows that he has none, for it means nothing. Massachusetts furnishes all the first-rate brains it contains.

Thomas Campbell made a selection from the English poets, on the plan of excluding every piece any other previous compiler had taken. Of course, they, the first comers, had taken the best, and accordingly all Oampbell's precessare second-rate. Grant's Cabinet follows this copy. He excludes every one that anybody ever thought of. Of course he takes the feavings. But this only means that the people are, as hitherto, to do the work.

Press the Constitutional amendment. Push the Executive for a strong arm of resolute law throughout the South. If the South loves bond, let her sup full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath no sword un il hon-

blood of assassins. Sheath no sword in al hon-est Union men, black and white, native and foreign, alone, and in companies, on lonely prairies and in city streets, sit each under his own viue and fig tree—the stars and stripes— with none to molest or make them afraid.

THE BALTIMORE COTTON TRADE. - The cotton merchants of the City of Baltimore have lately adopted the following rules:

adopted the following rules:

First. That all outon transactions shall be made through cetton brakers.

Second. That the broker's commissions shall be fifty cents per bale, one halt to be paid by the seller and one half by the buyer.

Tird, it shall be the duty of the broker to sample and pass upon all cotton, and in case his judgment shall be objected to by either party, the dissatisfied party shall have the right to call another b oker, and in case of the two not agreeing, a third broker shall be called in, and the united judgment of two of them shall be final.

shall be final.

It is further recommended that six iron bands or hoops shall be sufficient for each baie; any excess of that number shall be taken off, or the weight allowed, at the option of the buyer. Faisely or fraudulently packed cotton should be rejected. No allowance shall be made in mixed packed cottons when the buyer takes them instead of exercising his right of rejection. Any bale weig ingless than 300 pounds shall be considered unmerchantable and may be rejected.

—A powerful steam saw-mill on wheels is being built at Worcester. Mass. It is to be moved about the country and aget wherever wanted. The machine weighs twelve tons,

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Trouble Brewing Between the President and the Radicals-The Tenureof-office Act not to be Repealed.

The Washington Radicals are said to be

greatly alarmed lest the President's course should lead to an open rupture with Congress. Among themselves the Republican members of the House have been quite free in their criticisms of what they term the President's blunders. The politicians, as might be expected, attribute them to but one cause, to wit, President's Grant's refusal to consult them. "If he had asked and taken the advice of a few senators and members who know something about these things, he would not have run himself and the party into this awkward predicament," said a prom inent Republican member of the House. "It will teach him a lesson for the future," said another. "I don't think he will try to run the machine himself any further," chimed in a third. "No," volunteered still another, "it's too big a machine for any one one man to run; I don't care if he had the wisdom of half a dozen Solomons." These were the expressions of opinion among Republicans concerning the first acts of Grant's administration. The politicians think they have achieved a victory, and they secretly chuckle over the circumstances which arise, as they think, to show President Grant that he cannot get along without them. The State Department-Correspondence between Grant and Washburne.

The following is the correspondence between President Grant and Mr. Washburne: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1869.

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1869.

To the President:

Whon you did me the honor to confer upon me the appointment of Secretary of State, I telt constrained to state to you that my health would prevent me from holding the position for any length of time. I am already admonished that a proper discharge of the duties of the office would involve more labor and responsibility than I am willing to undertake, in justice to the public interest and myself. If convenient and agreeable to you, I would be glad to have you name my successor at as early a moment as you deem practicable, and you will please consider this as my resignation, to take effect as soon as my successor is qualified and ready to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

of the office.

I need not add here, Mr. President, how gratefully I appreciate the distinguished honor gratefully I appreciate the distinguished honor has be inviting me to beyou conferred upon me by inviting me to be-come one of your constitutional advisors.

Had circumstances permitted it, I should have been pleased to have been associated with you officially, and to have aided you, as far as in my power, in earrying out your views in the administration of the government, upon the principles of honesty, retrenchment, economy, public faith, an i equal and exact justice to all.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE. The following is President Grant's reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1859.
Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State:
DEAR SIR—Your resignation of the office of Secretary of State, with reasons for the same is recovered.

Secretary of State, with reasons for the same is received.

In accepting it, I do so with regret that your health will not permit you to continue in the office or in some Cabinet position. Our personal relations have been such from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day and your support of me individually. ent day, and your support of me individually, and of the army an i its cause such, that no other idea presented itself stronger to my mind on the first news of my election to the Presidency than that I should continue to have your advice and assistance. In parting with you, therefore, I do it with assurance of continued confilence in your ability real and friendship. confidence in your ability, zeal and friendship, and with the hope that you may soon be relieved from the physical disabilities under which you have labored for the last few years.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U.S. GRANT.

Representatives Juliah, of Indiana, and Loan, of Missouri, had an interview a few days ago with President Grant, the result of which

is thus given in a Washington telegram: Mr. Julian, after usual courtesies, asked in substance what General Grant's policy would be as to local appointments. Mr. Linnoin's rule was to refer all local applications for places, such as postmaters, collectors, assesplaces, such as postmaters, collectors, assessors, &c., to the representative of the district, and accept his jugment thereon. If it was not incompatible with the Gegeral's ideas of propriety, he (Mr. Julian), would be glad to know what rule would be adopted by the new administration, as he was in the receipt of many applications and if concernd to give here. plications, and, if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into

each case. General Grant replied at once that, except in

General Grant replied at once that, except in a few cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend whose shilty, &c., he had personal knowledge of, the rule Mr. Liucoln followed would be his. Representatives were directly responsible to the people, and they were the proper persons to recommend.

Mr. Julian then remarked: "General, the case is a little different now. In Mr. Liucoln's time we had no Tonure-of-office a t; now we shall have to defer to the senators more."

General Grant replied, speaking quite deliberatoly: "Well, gentlemen, on that matter I can nly say that if the law is no repealed I consider myself bound to enforce it. He had told senators, in conversation on the subject, he was a citizen and bound to obey the laws, which he should do. If the law is not repealed I shall remove no man from office except for cause." "Then," remarked Mr. Julian, "the fact, General, that an officer-holder is a Demcause." "Fien," remarked Mr. Jul.an, "the fact, General, that an officer-holder is I Democrat, and has been a Johnson man, will not in itself be a sufficient cause for removal?" "N.," was the emphatic respense. "I small protect office-holders who do their duty, whatever may

office-helders who do their duty, whatever may be their politics, if the law remains, against both Executive and senatorial interference. I have said this to senatorial and the justice of the view was acknowled red."

There was a great deal of quiet humor in the General's manner when he said that, and he evidently seemed to feel that he had made a point which would worry the anxious politicians into repeating the meddlesome law. A good deal was as d in regard to the law and General Grant expressed his regret at differing with some of his best friends in the Senate—mentioning particularly Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. He seemed also quite outdent that the law would be repealed by the Forty-first Congress.

Binckley on the War Path-Particular of the Recent Emcounter. A Washington letter, of Thursday evening

gives the following particulars of the affair algives the following particulars of the affair already briefly noticed by teleg. aph:

Mr. John M. Binckley, late solicitor of internal revenue, nad a personal encounter to-day with Deputy Commissioner Harland, and desired one with ex-Commissioner Bollins, but the racing capacity of the latter prevented that gratification. This morning, as Mr. Rollins was on his way along F-street to the internal revenue bureau, Mr. Binckley, who was bining him, called to him to stop. Mr. Rollins, not at first recognizing the voice, looked around and seeing Mr. Binckley, declined to hait and went on.

Mr. Bollins' version of the affair is that, when he saw Mr. Binckley, he saw that misonief was

ar. Hollins' version of the affair is that, when he saw Mr. Binckley, he saw that misonief was intended, and recollecting that his (Rollins') right hand was disabled, he increased his pace and wasked more rapidly toward ritteenthistreet. Binckley increased his pace also, and, as he was gaining on Mr. R., the latter started on a run, and was followed by B., in a similar pace, to the very door of the internal revenue bureau. Mr. Binckley and disinterested parties who witaeased the woole affair do not exactly agree with Mr. Holling's statement, but say that the moment the latter saw Binckley he started on a furlous run, and Binckley after him, the ex-solicitor m his chase throwing away his case and hat, and divesting himself of his coat and such other clothing as encumbered him, and voiced at the top of his voice, as he pursued the rughtve—"Stop, you coward!" But Mr. Bollins would not stop. He had not

travelled over the hills and valleys of New Hampshire for nothing. His legs were muscular and strong, and his feet were fleet, and he therefore outstripped his pursuer and gained a retuge within the door of the internal revenue tureau just as the ex-solicitor was about to put his hand upon him. Binokley did not venture into the building, but artraoing this steps, he picked up his hat, cane and coat, and "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," started for his residence. Having lost his vierted for his residence.

started for his residence. Having lest his vio-tim. he was in a bad humor "with all the world and the rost of markind," and was evi-dently "spoiling for afficht." Unfortunately for the Harland, the deputy commissioner, he was the first man that Binckley met in hir mad career, when the following conversation ensued: conversation ensued:

Binckley, (passionately)--"Do you fight?
Your d-d boss is a d-d coward. He won't fight, and I've just run him into his office,"

Har and (quietly, and evidently not anticipating any serious results,)--"Uh, yes, Fli fight." flight."

The words were scarcely uttered, when "whack" went Binckley's fist in Harland's neck, and down into the gutter went the deputy commissioner. Harland under and Binckley on top; for, in falling, the deputy commissioner caught the ex-solioitor by the leg and pulled him down. But, while he failed to get in a blow Binckley approached in a procession him.

blow. Binckley succeeded in pummelling his antagonist pretty well about the face, until a crowd, which had now gathered, came up and separated the combatants. The result of the whole battle may be summed up thus: Killed, none; wounded, one, (Harland;) missing, one, (Rollins;) bad y damaged about the trowsers, one, (Binckley.)

(Rollins;) bad y damaged about the trowsers, one, (Binckley.)
Mr. Binckley immediately repaired to Justice Walter's office and delivered himself up, when he was held in \$300 security to answer at court, Mr. J. H. McOut heon becoming his security. Mr. Harland repaired to his office, and was not so badly injured as to prevent his immediately entering upon the discharge of the conflict for a day or two. When asked if he intended to prosecute Binckley he replied, "Probably not."

The affair has very naturally created a good

"Probably not."

The affair has very naturally created a good deal of excitement among the friends of all the gentlemen concerned, and has, to a certain extent, really divided public interest with the Cabinet and other appointments. The advice given to Binckley by his friends is that he had better cut stick and run, for the district judges will certainly give him a month or two in jail, and there is no Andrew Johnson now to pardon him out. him out.

The President and the Diplomatic Corps. About two o'clock on Thursday the members of the Diplomatic Corps now in the city called upon the President, and were introduced by Secretary Washburne. They were all attired in their elegant court costumes. Baron Gerolt, addressing the President, said:

Mr. President—The representatives of foreign nations accredited to the Government of the United States have the honor, on this occasion, to renew the assurances of their sincere wishes for the welfare of your Excellency and of the nation which has entrasted to you the executive power of the Government of the United States.

executive power of the Government of the United States.

In the name of my colleagues, I express the most sincers hopes that the friendly relations now existing between the United States and other nations will be maintained under your administration. Such, Mr. President, will be a most express and constant, one The President, in response, said:

The President, in response, said:

Baron Gerott and Gen'temen f the Diplomatic Corps—I heartily tunck you to the kind expression of your good wishes for my welfare and the nation which has chosen me as its chief magistrate. You may be assured that it shall be my constant endeaver to maintain those relations of peace and triends in which now exist between the United Steep and the countries which you respectively represent, a purpose which, I am happy to learn from you, will be fully reciprocated.

The diolomats then withdraw

The diplomats then withdrew.

THE VAUCLUSE COTTON FACTORY.

An Important Enterprise-Its Origin Progress and Prospects.

(From the Augusta Constitutionalist.) The magnificent encess of the August a and transteville factories has impelled a number combine somewhat of their surplus funds for the purpose of establishing a new cotton mill. It is proposed to raise, by subscription, a capi-tal stock of \$500.000, and locate the factory at Vaucluse, South Carolina. Of the sum pro-posed, the amount of \$250,000 has already beer conditionally subscribed at the North, and conditionally subscribed at the North, and there remains but an equal amount to be raised Southward in order to make the enterprise a success. We are glad to know that a very handsome proportion of this has already been pledged, and now that the subscription books are opened at the office of Messrs John J. Coben & Son we anticipate constant accessions, so that the matter will be promptly launched. Though the capital stock is to be \$500 000, 60 per cent. only will be called for when all is subscribed, and the remaining 40 per cent in four instalments within twelve months. Out of this capital it is proposed to expend \$400 000 in the erection of a mill of months. Out of this capital it is proposed to expend \$400 000 in the election of a mill of 15.690 spindles. The Augusta mill has, we believe, 18 000 spindles, and the Graniteville mill 22,000. We refer to this to show that, though not so capacious as either of these splendid factories, the projected mill at Vanciuse will, nevertheless, be one of considerable magnitude.

cinse will, nevertheless, be one or considerable magnitude.

The location selected—Vancinse—is. all things considered, the very best attainable in this immediate region. There we find a magnificant water power, equal to three hundred horses, under a fail or forty-eight feet, and banks so bold that it can be controlled by a dam not to exceed six hundred feet in length. In fact there exists already a stone dam ere tail in 1839 with a view to extension, giving ed in 1859, with a view to extension, givin a tall of twenty feet, which can be elaborate completed with about five hundred percess of completed with about five hundred perches of masonry. A careful computation of cost for the dam does not go beyond \$20,000, which amount is deemed sufficient to score dams and forebays of the most durable character, including, likewise, the cost and setting of the wheel. It would be difficult to flud elsewhere, either in Georgia or South Carolina, so muc. Dower at so amail an expenditure of so muc. power at so small an expenditure of

where, either in Georgia or South Carolina, so muo. power at so small an expenditure of mon ey.

The fract upon which the mill is to be situated contains over 2409 acres of well-wooded land. Careful experts estimate that 4 000 000 feet of good lumber can be produced from this land, much of which will not oost more than 189 per thousand, since the timber may be easily hauled to and floated down the crock. This low price of lumber will largely cave in the construction of the factory building. The force of this statement will be the better appreciated when it is known that mill owners at the North pay from \$35 to \$40 per thousand for girders and flooring. Beades these advantages there are others of much value. We note in the premises over sixty houses, containing fully two indred rooms; a large dwelling and out buildings, smiable for a superintendent; a spacious cotton warehouse which can be used as a workshop; gas works, with an ample gasometer; granite in abundance. The property is unincombered, and has been in possession of the Gregg family for more than thirty years. Through the land the Columbia and Augusta Bailroad passes, affording a vent northward via Norrolk or via Augusta and Savannab. The South Carolina kailroad also is hard by, and the Port Royal Road, if ever built, will have a branch to Grantswille. Four routes by rull will thus combine to furnish an outlet for this factory. It is conflicatly presumed, with such advantages as have been set forth, that a cotton mile can be built at Vapusland, when finished, that goods can be manufaccurred to take rank with the parties promined thy engaged in forwarding this enterprise calculate on having it in active operation in about fifteen months after breaking ground.

We learn that since the scheme was first broached it has had many warm supporters, and met with instant and substantial encouragement, especially in thoryis. The only health the color of taxes. We learn, however, that, having ascertanted the substantial bendunced in the path of true fourther indepe

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Thunderer Asks, "Who's Afraid, in the Event of War?" (From the London Times, February 27.)

[From the London Times, February 21.]
Mr. Johnson can scarcely be aware of the extent of this repugnance to war, and this single wish to save only the national honor, when he tells the good people of Manchester that a war must be vastly more disastrous to this country than to his own. There is not the slightest necessity for imparting such a calculation into the controversy. The material results are really out of the question altography. We are are really out of the question altogether. We are quite aware that in the event of war we should not be able to render effectual aid to our Canadian dominion, and that our fellow-subjects out there would either have to fight at a terrible disadvantage, or mortify our pride by anticipat-ing deteat and yielding to terms. In a miteriountry. The suggestion that numerous Alatrack of our Australian galleons, is a thought or retaliation that must be only too natural. or retaliation that must be only too natural. But neither is the menace necessary, nor is it so certain that we should find the odds against us in this kind of wariare. Our ancestors were robbers and pirates, and the Americans are a step further from that origin than we are, for we are an earlier link in the chain. Two ships did all the mountain of mischief that is laid to our charge, and if it is strange that they could be allowed to get out of our ports, it is very much stranger that they should be allowed to scour an entire ocean and threaten every pathway of commerce. If our neglect, our red-tapeism, and stupidity were so great as to arouse suspicion and breed mistrust, what is to be said of the American admiralty? How can Mr. Johnson be sure that what has happened will not hapbe sure that what has happened will not happen again? He argument requires that both circumstances and national character should change on both sides of the At antic. We are to become irresolute, backward and chary. We are to become insensible to that honor which, if anywhere we consider were the constitution of the statement o We are to become insensible to that honor which, if anywhere, we console ourselves we have maintained on the sea. We are to be incapable of doing on a grand and open scale that which was lately done here on the smallest possible scale, irregularly and surreptitiously, yet with astounding success. I he crime charged against those privateers was that they were British in every respect whatever, except a flag and a captain's commission. On the other hand, the Americans are to do on a colossal scale what they failed to do in miniature. By their own estimate they lost more in the late war by the ships that durst not show themselves at all, but kept in harbor for fear of those two monsters than by the actual captures. Then, in the present state of American politics, who can count on the permanence of the status quo in unexpected things have happened on that fab-ulous soil; witness the death or maining of a million men in the field. What has happened may still happen. S) also may that which has not happened, nor even been imagined.

Special Motices.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHARLESTON .- Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly incorporating the "HOME INSURINCE COMPANY OF CHARLES-TON." the under igned Commissioners hereby give scriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company on MONDAY, 22d March, 1869, at the office of A. L. TOBIAN, Insurance Agent, No. 109 East Bay, Charleston, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon and that the said books will be continued open from day to day until the requisite amount of capital shall have been

It is provided in the Act that the shares shall be wenty-five (\$25) dollars each, and that five (\$5) dollars shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

A. L. TOBIAS,
G. W. WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS J. PELZER,
HENRY COBIA,
HENRY BUIST,

AT ALMOST EVERY DAY WE HEAR many persons complaining of headache, loss of appetite, and that they are not fit to do anything, &c Many is the day that we have felt so ourselves, and in fact have gone to bed and imagined ourselves friend said to us, "Why don't you try PLANTATION BIFTERS? they are really a good thing, and will make you feel like a new man." Upon his recommendation we purchased a bottle, and took them as cording to the directions. . They reemel to go righ to the spot, and gave us immediate relief. Ever since we have taken every opportunity to recom-

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best importe German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Tuthas

A MALARIOUS MONTH.-MARCH. alt. .ation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "I t le unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the at mospheric pelsen that produces them, and the

If a wayfarer were gradibly informed that a roll flan was waiting at the next corner. he would doubt less turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every re pectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTSTTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery

this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with re gard to the ar icle, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its morite to Americans. But us our population is year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new HOSTETTER'S STONACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufac-tured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsis, plications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolu ely harml se . 6 Dao

ASTIN THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLES-ON COUNTY-FIRST CIRCUIT.-It is ordered. that a Special Session of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Organis shall be held at Charles on, on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant; and that the Clerk of the Court shall cause the time and pla e for holding the same to be notified for two weeks sue essively to one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Charleston.

(Signed) B. B. CARPENTER. Marou 11, 1889. A true copy.

AT ALL ABTICLES SOLD FROM THE stablishment of WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Besufain, are of the FIRST QUALITY. They sell no goods but what can be warranted as PUBE AND GRAUINE. This is

hood with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ALBOUIATICA, Box P, Philadelphia, PA.

BATCHRLOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS pleaded Hair Dye is the best in the world; the Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PERSTEAMSHIP MARY-LAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THE DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset, will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk.

MORDECAI & CO..

ATALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE Schooner MONTROSE, KNUDSON Master, must be handed in at our office before To-Morrow (We'lnesday) Monning, 17th inst., at Twelve o'clock, or they wilbe debarred payment.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents, AT-CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP

MANHATIAN, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf THIS DAY. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. JAMES ADGER & CO., NOTICE .- THE ASSESSORS FOR ST.

Andrew's Parish give notice that they will be at St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday and WEDNESDAY next. the 16th and 17th inst., for the Assessment of all Personal Property and Real Estate in said Parish. WM. DART. THOMAS A. BAYNARD,

JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, (roup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief produced. Try it; if not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. Sold wholesale and Retail by the Agent,

G. W. AIMAR, Druggist, Corner King and Vanderhorst streets.

Price 35 cents.
February 27 DAC tutheSmos OF CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR .- Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Hysterics, Sickfrom irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in are easy to administer, as they are nicely Sugarcoated. They should be in the hands of every Matten, Wife and Mother in the land. The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists, at \$1

per box, or six boxes for \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by A. W. ECKEL & CO. G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH. ED, S. BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & CO.

try makes it the duty of the purchaser to investigate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from s'rench Extracts, Essential Oils and Alcohel, which is poisonous, thereby causing many injurious effects. The public is justly suspicious of nearly every-

thing put up for sale under the name of Liquors, and the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to those who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct feetly pure as originally imported. All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W. S

CORWIN & CO., can be relied upon as being pure. Purchasers should no ice that the Paper Cap over the cork is not broken. We pay for Bottles that have our labels on, One Dollar per dozen, when re-CHEROKEE REMEDY CURLS ALL

Urina y Complaints, viz: Gravel, In lammation of the Bladder and K ndeys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not tail to cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, and al mucous Disc 13 wes in Male or Kemale, our ing recent cases in from one to taree days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus have been used without success

Price-Remedy, One Bottle, \$2; Three Bottles \$5. Price-Injection, One Bottle, \$2; Three Bottles \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by G. W. ATMAR, E. H. KELLERS & CO., A. W. ECEEL & UD., W. A. SKRINE, ED. S. BURNHAM and BAOUL & LYNAH.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING chops of GREEN AND BLACK TEAS of new seasons which are unrivalled for their strength and delicacy tiavor. We warrant our THAS to be pure and un-

are constantly in receipt of large cargoes of Teas, we are enabled to offer to the sublic the finest chops at a price that many dealers offer inferior Tea at. A rial and comparison will at once prove the sassertion, and it only remains for the public to judge of WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-s reet DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING

BLIXIB, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, cures General Debuity, Weakness, Hysteries in Females, Palpitation of the Heart and all Nervous Diseases. It restoret new life and vigor to the aged, causing the no blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Org as of Generation, removing Impotency and Deing a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Bar enuess in both sexes. To the young, middle aged and aged, there is no greater boon than this "blixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure. Price-Cne bottle \$2; Three bottles \$5.

Seld in Charleston, S. C., by E. H. KELLERS & CO. A. W. ECKEL & CO. G. W. AIMAB, W. A. SEKINE, ED S. BURNHAM and RAUTE & LYNAH.

ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLE-Premature Decay, and all the effects of you hful in liscretion, will, for the sake or suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direc cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in periec JOHN B. OGDEN. No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

February 3 AG-J. S. MARTIN (LATE GRUBER & MARIN), will be pleased to see his friends and cur-omers at WM s. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 Kingstreet between We itworth and Beaufain

CHEROKEE CURE, THE GREAT IN DIAN MEDICINE, cures all diseases caused by self abuse, viz: Sperma orrhes, seminal Westness, Night Emissions. Los of Memory, Universal Lassitule, Pains in he Bic (Dimness of Vision, Premature Old age, Woas Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale ountenance, In-mity, Consumption, and all discass a that fo low as a sequence of youthful indis-

The Cherokee Cure will restore health and vigor, stop the emissions, and eff-or a perismant ours after Pi ico \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sold by

COUSE GIN. pure, sof. and usegnated—W & COU-WIN & CO., sole Agents. Medical men of the highest slanding acknowledge that Gin, in i's pure state, greatest confidence, and more particularly to those who use it medi-inally, as an article that only requires to be known to be properly appreciated.

Shipping.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

FUR COOPER RIVER AND ALL WAY LANDINGS.

THE SLOOP ZULIKA, SANPORD MAS. TER, will receive Freight as above until the 16th.
For engagements, apply at MARSHALL'S

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE. THE ONLY REGULAR LINE PACKETS.

THE FIRST CLASS SCHOONER B. N.
HAWKINS, J. P. WYATT Master, having a portion of cargo engaged and going on board, wants Cotton and light freight to fill up with quick despatch.

March 12
WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will is ve Government
Whurfdaily at Ten A. M. and Fhree P. M.
For Passage apply to THOMAS YOUNG,
December 18 3mo Captain, on board.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEND,
STEAM-HIP CHARLESTON, BERRY Commander, will leave Adger's
Whart on TUESDAY, the 16th
instant, at 8 o'c'ock A. M. No Bills of Lading signed after the sailing o

FAST FREIGHT LINE
TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON,
DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
AND OTHER NO RTH WESTERN CITIES.—
LEAVING EACH PORT EVERY 5TH DAY.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Steamship SEA GULL, N. P. DUTTON Communder, will sail for Paltimore on Tussday, 16th March, at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

0th March.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM.
March 13
8
Union Wharres.

THE SIEAMSHIP J. W. EVER-MAN, Captam SNYDER, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 12 M.

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

March 12

TRAVELERS
PASSING THROUGH
CHARLESTON EN ROU IETO PLORIDA, AIKEN
And other places, should not fat
to lay in their supplies of PROVIE
IONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES,
COHDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIP
KIES, WINES, UANNED MEAT3, 800PS, &c.
Pales of Wild Game, Deviled Entremeta, Maca,
Turkey, Lobster, etc., for Lunchesus, Sandwiches,
Travelers' Repast, &c.

WM. S. OORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-street,
Between Wentworth and Beaufain,
Charleston, & C.

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North Bives,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 11st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manuschilo.

New Zealand.

Sestemblip J PAN leaves San Francisco for Chine and Japan May 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havann, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.

THE STRAMER ST. HELENA.
Captain James G. Rumler, will receive. Freight THE DAY and leave To-Mornow Morning at half-past 6 o'clock, and Edisto-Thurs-DAY Morning at 6 o'clock
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
JOHN H MURRAY,

INLAND ROUTE. THEOUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

CONNECTING WITH There's THE ATLANTIC AND GULF BAILED AND GONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

The steamer will touch at Cht-olm's, each way,

VIA SAVANMAR, FERNANDINA AND SACKSONVILLE.

THE FIST-CASS STEAMER
DIGIATOR, Captain L. M. COXETTER,
will sell from Charleston over Treestay Evening, at
Eight o'chook, for the above points.
The first-class steamer JITE P. P. P. P. T. Captain Wie.
T. BONEXT. will sell from Charleston every Returned
day Evening, at Eight o'chook, for anove points.
Comeching with the Central Relifical at savannah
for Mobile and No. Orleans, and with the Florida
Relificad at Fernandin, for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensaco's, Key West and H. vana.
Through Blits Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensaco's and New Orleans.
Belt steamers connecting seth H. S. Hart's steam
ere Oclassada and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes,
Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durham.
All freign't by yable on the waarf
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris
sud expense of owners.

For Presight or Passage spressment amount to

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & C., agents,

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and staterooms

November 21

STTO CONSUMPTIVES THE ADVER Clakie, having been fewered to health in a few weeks by a very simple reneds, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and tha

scription u-ed (free of charge), with the directions

drose Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

all druggi-ta.

sold in Charleston, S. C., by W. A. SKRINB 63 ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE RAOUL & LYNAH, A. W. BOKRI, & CO., ED. S. Errors and sbuses incident to Youth and Early Man-BURNHAM and E. H. KHLLBUS & CO. February 16 (pac) tubbeow3mos. FT THE CELEBRATED W. S. C. CLUB

Samuel Services

To Bills of Lading signed after the sailing of the Steamer.

AT Through Bills of La ling to Providence, R. I., and Boston at reasonable rates.

AT Insurance can be obtained by the Steamers of this line at 1/2 per cent.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner Fast Bay and Adger's Wharf (Up-stairs).

March 16

Wharves.

As Cotton to Baltimore \$2 per bale, Rice \$1 25.
Cotton to Philadelphia, \$2 per bale, Rice \$1 56.

be MARYLAND, Captain JOHNSON, will follow en
20th March.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JOHN & HEO. GETTY,
Warch 13
North atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain C. Ryder, will leave Vonderhorst's Wharf on THURSDAY, March,
18th, 1889, at 10 o'cl.ck A. M.
March 12 RAVINEL & CO., Agenta

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street

Hedicine and attendance free.

For Passage Pickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the whall, feet of Canal-street, North Biver New York.

March 12 byr F. R. SABE, Agent. FOR EDISTO,

The Steamer leaves again Funday Nigur at Veleck, and Edisto Monday Monsing at 10 o'clos blarch 16

CHABLESTON AND SAVANDAH STRAM PACKET LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUSORT AND HILTON HEAD,

THE FINE, FAST STERMER PILOT BOY, Captain Frank Proc. will leave Charleston or Mo-Day and Hubbary Morrings at Eight o'clock & turning, will leave strangably trips at Eight o'clock, and Friday Affrikason at Iwo o'clock, but his at Education in Horsbay trip from Charleston, at Sievel A. M., and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., Satusdays, on retera trip.

ary 18th.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGERON,
February 18 Accomm dation Wheel, FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON

dread disease Consummion, is acrops to make known to his follow-suff-ters the means of care. To all who desirelt, he will send a topy of the pre-

and a sure ours for Consumption, Asthma, Broneis, its, &c. The object of the adverti eric sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread in-formation which he conceives to be Livelable; and be hopes every sufferer will try his remety, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the proscription will please ad

a galle and teacher and that and